ABSTRACT / SEASIDE STUDY
MINI PRINT ART EXHIBITION AT SPAIN

Surveys for impact assessments do not need to be for a set length of time, nor do they need to be consistent between sites. This is because they are to determine the presence of a certain seaside species, not to compare sites or monitor them. Spend enough time at each site and the area of seaside habitat. Justify the level of effort spent in study, money and collabirations , and include information on the size of the area and the yearly , seasonal time spent searching.

Some section provides general information on survey methods and effort that are relevant for some in general species.

Specific survey methods and the effort recommended for some species will be added to these guidelines as they are with success result .

False absences and imperfect detection may happen .

While the presence of a target species can often be confirmed at a site relatively easily, it is generally impossible to confirm a species is absent.

This is because it is rare that a species has a 100% chance of being detected on a single visit, i.e. it has a probability detection of 1. Therefore, non-detection does not necessarily mean the species is absent.

Several factors influence detectability, including:

- climatic conditions (e.g. temperature, rainfall)
- experience of the surveyor/s
- the survey method.

An observed absence may be due to an observer failing to detect a species that lives at the site, e.g. a bird that was elsewhere in its home range at the time of the survey or failed to call during a point count.

False absences have serious consequences for habitat modeling and monitoring studies, as well as impact assessments.